# EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS

More Batteries on Sewall's Point.

CANNON TO BE RIFLED IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Rentes to Yorktown Reconnectered.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT. EMERGY OF GEN. BUTLER.

NEWPORT NEWS CAMP.

THE NEGROES

From Our Special Correspondent. FORTRESS MONROE.

OLD POINT CONFORT, June 17, 1861. On Saturday we had some experimental rifled-can son firing with practical aims, from the Rip Raps to Sewall's Point, for the purpose more especially to test the Sewyer projectile. The gun used was a 42-pounder with a 24-pound bore. The weight of the projectilean explosive shot-was 46 pounds with four pounds of powder in the shell and five and a half behind it. Before proceeding to give the result of the firing, I will state that no one, except perhaps Mr. Sawyer bimself, beheved that he could reach Sewall's Point, which is three and one-eighth miles from the Rip Raps. Gen. Builer listened to both sides for a time, and finally ended the matter by directing the experiment to be

Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon, a party of gentlemen, including Gen. Batler and Col. De Russy of the Engineers, proceeded to the Rip Raje, to witness the test. The gus had never before been fired-a circomstance not favorable to perfect firing. At the first abot, it was elevated 22 degrees, and aimed so that, if the shell should go so far, it would explode on the opposite shore, in the range of the Rebel battery. The word was given; the explosion took place, followed by a sharp, screeching noise, caused by the shell, diminishing as the projectile sped in its career. In less that twenty seconds sil was still, and, as we waited, almost holding our breath, an explosion was heard load as that of the gun itself. It was the bursting of the shell, which struck at a distance estimated at three and a quarter miles. An involuntary cheer attested the approbation of all pres nt of the exploit. Presently a volume of smoke rose, indicating that the spot where the explosion took place was but a short distance in the rear of the Rebel battery, a supposition confirmed by the fact that the Rebels themselves were observed by those stationed where the battery could be seen, to run out and centter in all directions. It was evident that they had received a sudden revelation, the precise nature of which they probably did not fully comprehend. They had been resting in the besief that they were beyond the reach of shots except from the decks of ships which in turn they could reach with their guns. Eleven shells were fired, three of which did not explode, on scount, as was supposed, of their striking in a pond of waver, out of sight so as not to explode the cap. range was reduced to fourteen degrees, when the shell exploded partly in the water and partly in the sand the opposite shore, a distance of about two and three-fourth miles. The last shot was at an elevation of 18 degrees, when the shell exploded on the Point, between midway the beach and the Robel battery, probably not more than 200 yards from the latter. The extreme range attained, though not known accurately, is believed to have been upward of four miles. The experiment was almost wholly for the purpose of determining the range, and was deemed in the highest degree successful. With a greater elevation, Mr. Sawver does not doubt that he can explode his shell at a cis ance of four and a balf to five miles. The shell itself is fearfully destructive, and in this respect is the same at whatever distance, there being no such thing as a spent shot, for whenever it strikes it explodes. Not only is unpuralished range claimed for the pr the, but accuracy in aim; indeed, this, in connection with its extraordinary explosive qualities, is set forth

men present proposed to christen it the "Butler," which was promptly carried. While the firing was going on, men in considerable numbers were seen to come round the front and then go back, and on the opposite shore white flags were displayed, where before a rebel flag flamed, and against which a shot was directed. The white flag was, of course, respected, and no more shots were sent

more than satisfied with the result of the firing, as did

Col. De Rusey; and, in consideration of the prompt

manner in which the commanding general had seconded the enterprize, and the gratifying results, the gentle-

Yesterday morning early it was discovered that the sebels had commenced throwing up a battery opposite to the Rip Raps in the edge of the woods; and toward evening, when the steamer Catiline, the Government transport, was returning from Newport News, the small rebel tug which showed herself round the Point a few mornings since and drew the fire of the Cumberland, fired two shots at her, which fell far short. The Cumberland warned the tittle thing back by a comple of shots. The rebels, no doubt, intend to annov the shipping, as they can doubtless do, if they succeed in constructing batteries where they are represented as baving commenced work yesterday. It is not probable that they will be permitted to do any such thing. Even should they succeed in throwing up a battery there, half a dozen of Sawyer's shells would cause them to decamp, at least, such of them as were not killed. I doubt whether they will seriously make the attempt to throw up works in the direct range of the Rip Raps or the Fortress. The distance from the Rip Raps to the nearest point on the opposite beach is two and a half miles, from the Fortress, about one mile further.

In view of the occur ences of yesterday, the Catiline has received a rifled gun on board, and will berealter be able to return whatever compliments the rebel top may choose to send her.

I paid a flying visit to Camp Butler, at Newport News, yearday, and found that the motion of the camp had been somewhat disturbed by an episode in the morning. A scouting party went out for cattle, and when about four miles from camp, they fell in with a party of cavalry, who, at thirty yards fired on our men with buckshot charges. Five volunteers were hit, which fact, though the buckshot proved the deficiency of the rebels in arms, spoke well for their aim. The fire was returned, with fatal effect it was believed es oue of the men was seen to drop in the saddle, and was sustained by others, as the party rode rapidly eway. The wounds of our men were slight. They drove in about fifty bead of cattle, the owners of which

either have been, or will be fully compensated. The redoubt and battery at Newport News are finabed, very much to the religi of the men, who have labored increasurily. They have accomplished a great work, the extent of which may be judged of when it is understood that for twenty days from three to five thousand men have labored constantly on it. The work has been done under the eye of Capt. Stewart of the Engineers. The guns were mounted by the mented Greble, a he had completed the last when he met his herolo end? One fact which came to my bases ledge is worthy on being noticed. About fifteen | Kentucky.

FROM GEN. SUTLER'S COLUMN. hundred letters are received daily at this camp, and as FROM The same is true of Camp Hamilton. I do not believe that any thing like this was true of soldiers before. A certain part of each day is given by nearly every man

to reading or writing or both.

The Massochuseits Volunteers are now on the last month of their enlistment; circumstances will determine whether they remain longer than the original period. They will by that time have acquired the discipline and knowledge that make a soldier, and their less would be felt.

If I am to place any reliance on signs and appear ances, before long the monotony of the camp will have been once more relieved by active operations. I will not lay myself liable to the complaints lodged against correspondents in and about Washingt n by indulging in speculations; much less will I divulge what my convictions are, even though I might make a first-rate senention paragraph, and perhaps record an it-m in history before the baspening of the event. For two or three days certain regiments have been expecting orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, and certain movements, which in camp have a significance, have lent an interest and kept the men in a glow of expectancy. Still, there are contingencies on which projected operations binge, which may defeat general expectation, not to say acttled purposes.

To-day, an expedition, under the command of Lieut. Col. Warren, with Col. Smith of the United States Topographicals, consisting of about 300 men from Col. Duryee's regiment, started on the route to Big Bethel, for the purpose of making a survey and recomoissance of the country and routes toward Yorktown. The expedition took artillery and two days' rations. This is a preliminary step to an important movement, which will not, however, take place before all things are complete-

Great activity has been infused into every department of the service, more especially that of ordnance. Steps have been taken for rilling several cannon of heavy caliber, and there are unmirtakable indications of a strong movement at no very distant day.

Negroes continue to come into the fortress, and the whole country around is full of them, at liberty to go and come just as they choose. The stories they tell are wonderfuls Apparently thinking that a large story is expected, they take good care that no disappointment is experienced. Little reliance can be placed on what they say.

Steamers are to be seen daily crossing the James River about as high up as Yorktown, and the inference is, the rebels are concentrating a large force these, in the expectation of a forward movement by Gen. Butler.

[By .e.egraph.]
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.
Passengers from Fortress Monroe represent all quiet, and nothing was known of any intended movement.

It is reported that a British war vessel was coming off the mouth of the Chesapeake. [The Gladiator, now at New-York.] The Harriet Lane was coming in as the steamer left,

and some pursengers declare that one of her wheel-houses was gone. It is presumed that she had another engagement. Some soldiers on furlough say that Gen. Butler is

reparing to advance on Great Bethel in force. There said to be an immense force of Rebels between Yorktown and Great Bethel.

### FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

A Visit trom Gen. McClellan-Speech of Welcome from Gen. Prentiss-Gen. Mellellan's Reply-Secession Exaggeration-Colambas, Ky., Occupied by Rebel Troops.

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Ill., June 14, 1861. Major-General George B. McClellan, commander of the Western Division, took this camp quie by surprise yesterday, by arriving here upon the morning train. A telegraphic dispatch for him gave an inkling of his approach just in season to enable Gen. Prentise to collect the colonels of the several regiments, with their field officers and captains at the depot upon his arrival. He was enthusiastically received, and escorted to the headquarters to the stirring strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner." There, Gen. Prentiss welcomed

him. as follows: "General: I welcome you in the name of my "General: I welcome you in the name of my command. You see the officers before you. They are all anxious to taste those dangers which war unders in —not that they court danger, but that they love their country. [Applause.] We have toiled in the mud; we have drilled in the heat of the burning sun. We remain, many of us ragged, all of us poor. We seem to have been neglected. We blame no one; for the fire of patriotism still burns within us. We love our country—our whole country; for it we are ready to fight and oie.

fight and die.

"These regiments were the first to organize in the Stare of Blinois, and the first to take the field, at the most important point in the country next to Washington. We occupied it; we hold it sill, and we can hold against \$0.000 invaors. Our men rave worked with vigor; the result of their labors can be seen. May we not ask some favor? We look anxiously for the order to move forward, hoping that when it comes, we may be allowed to lead the van." [Applause.]

Gen. McClellan is a stoutly-built man, somewhat below medium hight, with light hair, blue eves, and a

below medium hight, with light hair, blue eyes, and a full, youthful-looking face, with no beard except a brown mustache. His appearance is not peculiarly impressive, and one would hardly select bim, in crowd, as holding the highest command in the army, next to Gen. Scott. His manner is quite devoid o hantenr; he is personally extremely popular, army officers and men and everybody seems to have entire faith in him. To the welcome of Gen. Prentics, he

responded:

"GENERAL AND OFFICERS: I am, as perhaps you know, more at home in Illinois than elecwhere, Among your number I see many fanaliar faces. I trust I shall have opportunity to renew my friendship with those gendamen, and to form many new acquaintances which I shall remember with pleasure in after years. We shall meet again upon 'the tented fi-lit;' and Illinois, which seet forth a Hardin and a Hissell, will, I doubt not, give a good account of herself to her sister States. Her fame is world-wide; in your hands, gentlemen, I am sure it will not suffer. The advance is due to you." [Great applause]

In consequence of Gen. McClethu's urrival, a grand review of the command took place at 5 o'clock last

review of the command took place at 5 o'clock last evening. He expressed very high gratification at the drill and descipline of the troops, and the progress of the fortifications.

The reconnoitering party from this command, which captured the Sec. s ion fing at Columbus on Wednesday, usisted of less than two hundred men, and carried n "pieces of satillery 'except one 6-pounder, and a 12ound howitzer. The following version of the affair, which was telegraphed South, and appeared in the Memphis papers of yesterday, is a brilliant specimen of Secession exaggeration:

of Seccessor exaggeration:

"Coursers, Jone 12—The City of Alton landed at our town at 11 o'clock this marsing, filled with Federal troops and twelve places of artillery, and took down our flag and trampled it onder foot, ept ding upon it. They warned us that if we observe Secces on each need near we would rue it in the eday. The climate could not resist, but bid celuses. The commander saked if there was one man who wanted it down. The answe was, 'No, Columbus is all right for the Sectia; we don't went your assistance.' Gov. Magonia has been advised by a special measurement of the forth of the Section of the Secti

All that is said about spitting upon the flug, tramp-

ling it under foot, etc., is pure fiction. In the division of the treasonable emblem, one of the eight stars has fallen to me, and now adorns my writing table. It bears the name, in pencil, of "Julia K"- presumed to be the young lady who fabricated it, and who was, no doubt, quite innocent of any intention to furnish so interesting a relie for the correspondent of THE TRIB-UNE. Nevertheless, he begs to acknowledge, gratefully, her involuntary contribution to his happiness, and to suggest that it looks a great deal better in its present position than it did waving deflantly in the face

f the Stare and Stripes. The Rebel forces continue to concentrate at Union City (what a name for a traitor camp!), Tenn. There are now nearly 7,000 men in that camp. Two of the empanies come up to Columbus last evening, and are now stationed there. We shall see whether Governor Magoffin deems that an invasion of the "gaered soil" of

## MISSOURI

CAPTAIN MONTGCMERY'S MEN MOVING.

He is Anxious to Meet Gov. Jackson.

Warlike Attitude of State Troops.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, June 18, 1861. The Democrat has advices from K nens that portion of Montgomery's men, under Capt. Jamison, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, reached Wyandotte on Toursday from Lawrence, under orders from Col. Mitchell. Montgomery, with several hundred mounted men, will at once take possession of the Kansas side of the Missouri line, so as to be ready to neet Gov. Jackson's forces whenever they make a movement from Independence toward Kansas City. The militia and volunteer companies are ready to mach to the border as a en as the orders are given. The Republican learns that, on Sunday morning.

there were 2,000 State troops at Booneville, and another thousand at the opposite landing. Artillery had been posted on elevated ground, commanding the river, and several pieces were mounted on the low ground opposite.

The expedition of Gen. Lyon met the steamer Emelic, and obtained all the information possible, on which he would determine whether to proceed direct to Booneville by river, or disembark at Rocsport, ten miles below, and attack Jackson from the rear.

The Democrat learns from a gentleman just from Lexington that yesterday evening, while an advance guard of United States cavalry, under Capt. Price, were moving along the road from Independence, they suddenly came upon a considerable body of State troops stationed on the top of a hill, with cannon commanding the road. The cavalry field upon the State troops, who returned the fire, killing three Federal troops. Four S-cessionists are reported killed, one of whom was Col. Holloway, in command of the troops. There was no pursuit of the cavelry.

On Friday, the State forces were concentrating at Blue Mills, taking a strong position, and waiting an expected attack from the Federal troops.

Col. Curtis's Iowa regiment was to proceed to Macon City last night, taking the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to Rewick station, thence across the country, thirty miles, to Booneville.

About 30 Secessionists attacked a small number of Federal troops, guarding the Dardenee Creek bridge on the Missouri Railroad, near St. Charles, but were repulsed. Two Federal soldiers were said to be mortally wounded. A special dispatch from Jefferson City to The Repul-

lican, says that Gen. Lyon's expedition left there yes-te day in two steamers, destined it is supposed for Gentlemen from above report that Capt. Kelly was cunning trains all day on the Pacific Road between

Tipton and Syracuse, impressing men into the service of the State, and that firing was heard for several hours in the direction of Booneville.

The telegraph line is out of order west of Jefferson,

and no in rmation of movements can be got.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to organize into warry companies. He says Missouri having declared our against the Federal Government, Kansas is liable to invasion by the Rebels. He says one or two infantry corps will be worn into the United States service for three months. The 2d Kansss Regiment, in camp at Wyandot, has been mustered in. Capt. John a command will be

organized as an independent company.

There have been no movements of special importance on the southern borders since the retreat of the Secessonists on the 13th. The Secessionists have seized and burned the dispatches accumulated at the Independence Telegraph Office, and forced the operator to accompany them in their retreat with his

Capt. Price returned to Kansas with his force on the 15th, without having an engagement with the Rebels.

The Kansas Regiment from Lawrence all encamped at Wyandotte.

Among the Secessionists killed by their own men near Independence, on the 12th, was Capt. Holloway, recently resigned from the Federal Army.

Flight of Gov. Jackson-His Office to be declared Vacant-Large numbers of Union Culloch, with 800 Arkansans in the South-west. from Our Special Correspondent.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1861. Missouri is, just now, the "sick man" of the Sove eign States of the American Union. The intermittent

outhern fever, known as Secession, has broken out again with great virulence; but under the vigorous estment of Doctors Lyon and Blair, its run will be very short. In fact, the crisis some to have passed ready; and the medicine administered by those emient physicians has reached the seat of the disease. Chiborne F. Jackson, the late Governor, is clearly f these whom the gods would destroy. Though long known as a traitor, he was once suspected of a little com-

mon sense; but his recent conduct is the very ecstacy of madness. He had better have aroused the arme rhinoceros or the rugged Russian bear than the two men who lead the Unionists of Missouri, backed up, as they are, by the Federal Government, and the local citizens of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. Like the great orator, they believe in "action, action, action;" and withnathree days after his insane proclamation, they have lanted the Stars and Stripes in triumph over the Capitol, and brought him from his proud position as Gover nor of a State, whose resources are unequaled in the Union, down to a fugitive from justice, following Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds in his terror-stricken flight from her soil. At 2 o'clock yesterday, Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair, with the 2,500 men of their command, entered Jefferson City unresisted; were received by the citizens with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy, and raised the National Emblem over the State-House, a short distance from the Executive massion, where the

rattlesnakê flag was flying a few days ago.

Jackson, and the other State officers, had all fied.

First they stopped at Booneville, and afterward at Arrow Rock, where the Governor resides, and where a fight was expected, as Secession is strong in four or five of the adjacent counties. Arrow Rock is in Saline County; but Jackson evidently believes that salt cannot save him, for at latest accounts he was flying

toward the Arkansas line.

Some suppose that there will still be bot work; but, though conjecture is hazardous, I "don't see it." The Union men have been too prompt. They have already occupied the principal points in the State, and have an immense reserve force upon three sides of it. Look at the figures, premising that all these forces are available, except, perhaps, 2,000 men, who are necessary to garrison Cairo, and to guard it against any surprise from the Tennessee rebels:

At Keokuk, four lows regiments.
At Quince, three lithieds regiments.
At Quince, three lithieds regiments.
At Cases with, four it index regiments.
At Sat Louis in Arsend and Justices Barracks.
At St. Louis, United States Reserve G and.
At St. Louis, United States Reserve G and.
At St. Louis, United States Reserve G and. Along Hanvillal and St. Joseph Hallroad. Along Nor h Missouri Reilrond.
Along South West Branch Parine Railrond.
Along Main Line Faunc Railrond.
At St. Joseph, United States Reserves and Regulars from At Kaness City, Home Guard and Regulars from Leaves At Herman, United State Reservet.

At Herman, United State Reservet.

On the March from Leavenworth to Lexington.

At Leavenworth

At Carlo.

At Bird's Point.

Gen. Lyon's Expedition.—Volunteers and Regulars from

8t. Lenis Arsensi... 1,800

In addition to this, remember that Missouri bas on the west 250 miles of Kanans border; and that the

people of that young State, if a new ret of books is to

be opened, have a great many items of an old account

to bring over, which they will be sure to collect on

demand. There is " the terrible Montgomery," whose

peturnatural quiet for the last twelve months is

minous of a new erupution; there is Lane, whose

name is a terror to the remotest corner of the State.

S) the Missouri Robels, you perceive, have the multi

plication table against them; and if they persist in

Jackson's friends are disgusted with him. They de-

clare that he sprung a trap upon them, leaving them to

extricate themselves as they can, while he watches his

Governorship brightening as it takes its flight, and he

to his heels. When he left this city, after his confer-

ence with Messrs. Lyon and Blair, he pledged himself, strongly and directly, to the President of the Pacific

Railway Compacy, that he would permit no bridges to

be burned upon that line; and the very same night,

the bridges across the Osage and Gasconade rivers

of property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. Under the laws of the State, he is hable, in a civil ac-

ion, to three times the amount of damage he caused

to the Company. They will take early measures to

attach his property, which would be amply sufficient

to cover the loss but for the fact that a large portion of

consists of negroes, which, like Illinois currency, are

rincipally in the counties bordering upon the Missouri

River, and for the last three months, between those

who have been sold South on account of their mas ere

and those who have gone North on their own account,

The Missouri State Convention, which adjourned

subject to the cell of a Committee of Eight, will re-

ascemble in a few days. It was, at latest accounts,

ecidedly for the Union; but in these times it is unsafe

to predict how long Southern loyalty will continue in

it will declare the Governor's chair vacant, and take

immediate steps for another election. In that event

Up to noon on Friday, Gen. McLellan had received

miles. During the first week after the cars commenced

running over it regularly, they carried about half a dozen

pareengers, but no freight whatever (though it took all

that offered), except a live bear and a jar of honey.

The freight on the bear was fifty cents; but he was

unfortunately shut up in the same car with the jar, and, before reaching his journey's end, bruin ate up

all the honey. The company were compelled to pay

two dollars for the loss of that excebarine esculent, so

that their profits on freignt for the first week were

The present impression is that the rebels will make a

tand at or near Springfield, and that a battle will be

fought there. Col. B. Gratz Brown's regiment leaves

for that point at noon to-day, via Southwest Branch of

STATEMENT BY A SOLDIER OF THE SEVENTH

(STEUBEN) REGIMENT.

precisaly, minus \$1 50.

the Pacific Railroad.

there is little doubt of a Union man being chosen.

that effect is not accredited here.

their number has undergone serious diminution.

a good deal below par. The slaves in Missouri a

were burned by his own orders, causing a destruction

sharp, and decisive.

THE TRIBUNE PROHIBITED.

invoking a convenst, it can hardly fail to be short, To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: Your correspondent is an American citizen; he is a volunteer in Sickles's Brigade; he is an ardent advocate of American institutions; he left a lucrative position and a comfortable home, and is sworn to deend the honor of his country. Must his first act be to rample upon the Liberty of the Press? It seems so;

trample upon the Liberty of the Press? It seems so; for this morning Col. Williamson swore "by G-d" that "The Tribune must not and should not be circulated among the soldiers at Camp Scott."

Your correspondent would like to know if this is merely the superfluous gas of some malformed braggadorio, or is it a positive fact that the Press must be mezzaled?

Camp Scott, Sunday, Jane 16, 1861.

WHO IS COL. WILLIAMSON ? To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Since a person called Col. Williamson has undertaken to prevent the men at Camp Scott from reading THE TRIBUNZ, allow me to make some explanations, which may justify him in so doing.

Some years ago, Mr. J. D. Wiltiamson, and his wife, kept a small dry goods store in Grand street. He was ut little known in the community, but he soon joined a South-American expedition. Of his career in that country but fittle is known. His next appearance in New-York was at a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad, held about four years since, at the Mercantile Library, for the purp se of devising a plan to obtain relief from their financial embarransments. Mr. Williamson there made a lengthy speech, stating that he was the agent of certain foreign stockholders, who owned several millions of dollars worth of the stock. He represented that he had been sent over to inspect the Eric Raitroad, ascertain is value, its financial condition, and to be present at that meeting; he had spent, he said, many days in traveling up and down the road, examining the property, ruling stock, buildings, etc., a full account of which he had forwarded to those who sent him. At that meeting it was resolved to ask of the stocksince, at the Mercantile Library, for the purp se of any State. The general impression, however, is that

perty, rilling stock, buildings, etc., a full account of which he had forw...ded to those who sent him. At that meeting it was resolved to ak of the stockholders a loan of \$6,000,000, and subscription books were then opened. Mr. Williamson tunnedistely took in the name of J. D. Williamson & Co., \$300,000 of the loan in behalf of the foreign stockholders. Subscapent investigation revealed the fact that Mr. Williamson had no authority to represent any stockholders. He disappeared again, and was heard of no more by the Eris Railroad Company. His next appearance in public was at the time of the "corruption investigations at Washington. He then published a card, setting forth that he knew all about the corruptions charged, and would be glad to expose thom. He was summoned to appear before the Investigating Committee, but failed to respond. He was thereapon arrested in this city for contempt, the United States Marshal who took him into custedy taking him from his bed at night. On his arrival in Washington, it was found that he knew absolutely nothing. The Committee were on the point of committing him to prison for contempts, then they should take no official notification that the State of Missouri has been added to his division, and the newspaper report to A messenger who arrived yesterday, from Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, brings a report from Maj. John S. Phelps that 800 Secession troops from Arkunsus, under Ben. McCulloch, are within 80 miles of that place, and marching toward it. The Union men of Springfield and vicinity, led by Maj. Phelps, are organizing and preparing to give them a fight. The 1,200 Union troops from this city, sent in that direction, took the South-Wess Branch of the Pacific Railroad, as far as completed, to Rolla, and are now marching from that place to Springfield, 145 miles. Speaking of the South-West Branch. I must relate an occurrence in its early history, not exactly pertinent to the present crithat he knew absolutely nothing. The Committee were on the point of committing him to prison for contempt, when it was suggested that they should take the most charatable view of the case, and he was accordingly released. Returning to this city, he announced himself as a Civil Engineer, and his name may still be found in the City Directory as "J. D. Williamson, Engineer, house & W. 10th-st."

Under the name of Dow Williamson, and by means in the contemporary as the was required. Chief se, but illustrating the itl-judgment with which the railroad system of Missouri was planned and courmenced. That road, like nearly every other in the State, was very badly located; much of the country through which it passes, is very thinly settled, and bids fair always to continue so.

The road was first opened for a distance of nineteen

Under the using of Dow Villameon, and by means of impressive representations he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Su'en Island Rulesad, and contrived to sink a great many thousand dollars of the Company's funds by his incompetency. His true character was soon ascertained, however, by the Directors of that road, and he was dismissed. He next appeared to to the States Islanders as a Major in the United States. to the States Islanders as a Major in the United States Army, authorized, as he stated, to lay out a military camp to be designated "Camp Scott," He proceeded to perform that duty, embrscing withing the lines of the camp about 9,000 acres of land according to his estimates. The maps, however, show that there was less than 1,500 acres in the placeau selected by him, while it is asserted that there are less than 100 acres included in his survey. He now assumes to be a Colonel ing the Sickles Brigade, and to be the commandant at Camp Scott. His claim to a Major's commission in the army is a pleasant fiction of his own.

There are many good men of the rank and the among

mission in the army is a pleasant faction of his own.

There are many good men of the rank and his among
the ten or twelve hundred at Camp Scott, but the majority of the companies there are now negociating for
an exchange from the Sickles Brigade to respectable
regiments which have been positiv-ly accepted. Two
companies forsook the Camp on Friday, and others will
follow as soon as possible.

\*\*June 17, 1861.\*\*

wayst several times to such exceess as led him to newlect his duty and overstep his authority, as he did, in one particular instance, when he ordered an efficer to be arrested and put in the guard-house. Gen. Sickles thereupon, when complained to, relieved Col. Montgomery from duty for a while, and then datached him for service with him personally, at the City Hail, not being willing to less so valuable an officer, and desire to the fullest opportunity to recover.

being willing to less so valuable an officer, and desirous to give him the fullest opportunity to recover himself. While in this position, however, Col. M. was found to have nucle declarations and tavolved himself in pecutiary obligations which not only affected the character of other officers, but also embarranced the action of Gen. Sickles and the interests of the Brigade. It is, perhaps, coarity, to think that all this was done unintentiously; but it nevertheless proved that, as an officer, however able and brave he might be upon the field, at least in the camp and in social lie he was not fitted to secure respect for himself, and success for his superior or fellow officers. Even while in this position of auspension and virtual disgrace, Col. Montgomery has been found in the case and under the influence of strong drink, so as often to intrude biaself discourteously upon the cociety of others, and to utter language

upon the society of others, and to utter language decognitory to them. In view of these simple facts, which are undertably true, Gen. Sickles, after long patience and much kind consideration, at last concluded

patience and much kind consideration, at let concluded to dispense with Col. Montgomery's services, though with much reluctance, and to the regret of many other officers. All of them, including the General, concur in the belief and testimony that no more efficient or capable officer than Col. Montgomery can be found in sil the Excelsion Brigace, and although they have nover done so unmillery an act as to elect him to

sil the Excelsior Brigace, and although they have never done so until tary an act as to clock him to office, they won'd be ready to do so if such a thing were right and proper, were it done on the ground of military capacity. But when they consider that intemperance, improvidence, and ungovernablences of speech, are qualities which destroy all confidence in a leader, they are constrained to part with him. We at lare ready to bewail his weaknesses and his misfortunes, but we must be tour better judgment and our moral souse prevail over our sympathics. Hoping, therefore, that you are disposed to do justice to Gen. Sickies, and truly represent his officers in this matter, I remain, yours truly, VERITAS.

I left Fortress Monroe at 6 o'clock on Monday even-"TROUBLE AT CAMP SCOTT." ing, and arrived here last night at 9 o'clock. I am a To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. member of Company A of the Stenben Regiment. On Sin: A short article in your issue of to-day impele Monday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, orders were received from Gen. Butler to prepare for an atme to ask of you the favor of publishing a statement of facts which I vouch to be true. Those only who tack between Yorktown and Humpton. The orders are outside of and distant from Camp Scott can perwere to be carried out in the following manner: The ceive anything like "continuous trouble" there. Un-7th (Steeben) Regiment was to be the Advance Guard, doubtedly some friction and difficulty most and will the Scott Life Guard, Hawkins's Zonaves, and the occur in the organization and operations of so large an encampment like that of the Excelsior Brigade; follow them up. Duryce's Zonaves, at Camp Hampton, nothing very serious has as yet occurred. It certainly could not have been a true friend of Col. Montgomery the Troy Regiment, at the same place, also the Boston Zonaves, are to attack the rebels in their flank. The could not have been a true friend of God, alontgomery who thus unbappily has brought that gentleman's name into notice. Far better for them and him also had they remained silent. But now, it assumes as publicity has been given to a matter truly painful to all who are connected with or interested in the Excelsior Brigade, it would be but just and right for the public to know the real truth, such as I now give you, and that to on my compression without any intime.

nade at between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The officers say that between Yorktown and Hampon there are from 8,000 to 10,000 rebels encamped, and preparing to receive attack.

2d Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Carr, en-

camped at Creek Mills, are held in reserve. The march

rom the various encampments was to commence on

Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, and the attack was to be

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUTING PARTY. On Sunday, the sconting party, of which I was one, eft camp about 8 o'clock in the morning. We proceeded from Newport News to Hampton. We espied e the distance, about half an hour's walk from the Hampton Road, a fine looking mansion, which, upon approach, proved to be the Williamsburg Female cademy of Virginia. Here we captured Capt. West, who would give no other account of himself than that he was "a gentleman." The only persons whom we saw on the premises were Capt. West, and another man who made his escape as he saw as approach. There was a negro girl in the basement, whom we took with Capt. Wess to Fortress Monroe, where they arived about 7 o'clock in the evening.

After the soldiers having charge of the prisoners tarted for the Fortress, the remainder of the party kept possession of the premises until private Robert Wetzel of Company A set fire to the establishment, burning everything down except the kitchen, which was but partially injured, owing to its being a detached building. THE KILLED AND THE WOUNDED OF THE STRUBEN

REGIMENT. On the field 13 of our men were killed on the spot

during the late battle at Great Bethel, and 27 were wounded, of which 17 were but alightly wounded; five bled to death on the field, three died in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, making in all 21 dead and 24 wounded. The total injury by that battle to the various regi-

ments engaged in it was said to be about 150 to 160, killed and wounded.

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. WAUGH .- A letter just received states that Capt. James L. Wangh of Col. Duryce's Advance Goney, stationed at Fort Monroe, was on the 13th inst. thrown from his horse and severely injured. The animal, in endeavoring to throw his rider, fell into a ditch, and commenced kicking. The principal injury sustained by Capt. W. was a kick in the face.

A London journal, not many weeks ago, remarked that "Gen. Scott is proverhially a clow comments." A London journal, not many weeks ago, remarked that "Gen. Scott is proverhially a slow commander. He is always unpopular during his campaigns. It is only when the campaign is over, and he has won—as he always has done—that the wisdom of his action is understood, and he becomes popular." Higher praise could not well have been bestowed upon any commander, for the parallel is an exact one with that peld the Duke of Wellington. He was always a slow coach—an old fogy. He never seemed to be doing anything. But he always won. In the end he was always worelipped. At Tornes Vedras, in the Peninsular war, Wellington could have cut the French army to pieces in a tew hours, with the loss of half his ewn. He waited, maneavered, and secured advantages for a week, and he obtained a much more decisive victory, week, and he obtained a much more decisive victory, with a loss that scarcely figured in the bulletin. Scott could have taken Vera Cruz in three days, with the less of 3,000 men; he took it in three weeks, and lost but a hundred or two.

TROUBLE IN THE SICKLES BRIGADE

DELUSIVE AND DRUNKEN OFFICERS.

A QUEER BUSINESS.

He was engaged as captain on board the ship Erie, which was seized on the coast of Africa, in August, 1860, by the United States war vessel Mohlean, with 897 negroes on board. United States District-Attorney Smith and Assistante Wilcoxson and Alten appeared for the Government, and P. J. Josethimsten for the de-

fendant. The trial was commenced this morning. The case has been before the public several times during the pest few months, and at the time of the ex-amination of the defendant before the United States Commissioner, the testimony was fully reported in the

Commissioner, the testimony was fully reported in the public press.

In his opening remarks to the Jury, District-Attorney Smith said the laws of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade were highly excelled, not rarely executed. Indeed he knew of but one conviction under them. There have had had among them most carnest champions residents of Slave Sates, and had received the votes of Spottern as well as Northern members of Congress. He then called the attention of the jury to the statute under which the prisoner is indicted, and stated the facts of the arrest. The prosecution then proceeded to state evidence. The case is still on.

THE HOMICIDE ON THE NORTH STAR.

George Charles Seymon, the Assistant-Engineer of

THE HOMICIDE ON THE NORTH STAR.

George Charles Seymour, the Assistant-Engineer of
the stemmer North Sur, who was indicted for the murder of a conl passer on board, named Edward Johnson, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Richard
Busteed appeared as his countel. By consent the trial
of the accused was set down for Thursday.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM JUNE 17.- Before

THE THEATRICAL-LICENSE QUESTION.

THE THEATRICAL-LICENSE QUESTION.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Javenile Delinquest sat John Kelb, &c.

The particulars of this case were fully reported yesterday. The Judge this morning rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, on the demurrer, with liberty to defendants to withdraw same, and answer on payment of c sts, the cby sustaining the complaint against both lessee and manager of the theater.

DECISION.

Wm. A. Coit agt. Henry Holshan et al. Judgment

Wm. A. Coit agt. Henry Holaban et al.—Judgment for plantif, on demurrer, with leave to defendant to withdraw same, and answer on payment of costs.

Charbers—Before Institute Harrand.

John Powers agt. S. U. Caldwell.—Allowance of 5 per end granted.

American Screw Company agt. Robert Ellis et al.—Motion granted in each of the three cases; costs to which event.

Samuel Work et al. agt. Abram Baiz; Edward C. Center agt. John F. Cleu et al.; Charles L. Tiffany et al. agt. Samuel S. Bawman et al.; Edward Wolf agt. James R. Craig; Frederick Tracy agt. John F. Cleu et al.; The Union Manufacturing Company agt. John D. Lounsbery et al.; Aaron Davis agt. Thomas Fisher et al.; Stephen B. Bowles agt. Eps W. Sargent et al.—Motion denied in each case, with costs to abide event. event. in W. Stevens sgt. Albert Brisbane.-Motion

Jo n M. Whitall et al. agt. John Cook .- Motion

granted, with costs.

Wm. M. Haves agt. John Miller.—Motion donied.

Michnel Guilt et al. agt. José M. Mora et al. (three cases)—Motions for commissi us denied, and motions granted to place these cases on the Special Circuit Cal-

endar.

Nathaniel Helse agt. Wm. S. Weed; Wm. H. Robertson agt. John McKewen.—Motion denied in each case, with costs to abide event.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JUNE 18-School THE PRIZE VESSELS.

The libels against several of the vessels taken as prizes were set down for trial to-day, but the Judge postponed them till next Monday.

UNITED STATES COMM SSIONERS OFFICE-JUNE 18-

ENITED STATES COMM SSIONERS OFFICE—Jews 18—
Hefore Commissioner Harvy.
The SLAVER SIGHTINGALE.
The examination of the mates of the slaver Nightingale, which was captured on the Coast of Africa with soveral hundred slaves on board, was commenced to-day. The principal witness was Lieut Gutbrie, who brought the vessel to this port, and his evidence was substantially the same as the facts which were published on the arrival of the vessel. The examination was adjourned to Wednesday for further testimony.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-JERN IR-Before Re-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jorn IR—Before Recorder therman.

To-day the foreman of the Grand Jury announced that they had shoot got through with their business, and would adjourn till Sturday.

Richard Nevins (black) and Catharine, his wife, (white) on a charge of grand larceny for robbing a Western visitor to the State Frison for 2 years.

Samuel H. Merritt armigned for the murder of John Swain, pleaded not guilty. Merritt is is the man who is alloged to have shot Swate on the 31st of May in a drinking sulcon for uttering treasonable sentiments.

Robert J. Curr, a boy a out 15 years of age, charged with rape, was discharged, the Grand Jury having dismissed the complaint.

Catharine McGowan charged with assault with in-

Catharine McGowan charged with assault with in-tent to kill, upon the person of her fusband, plead not

COURT CALENDAR—TRIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated.

Nos. 211 to 220, 222 to 225, 228 to 231, 233 to 238, all inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 925, 824, 445, 266, 888, 778, 815, 946, 951, 954, 1038, 1047, 1043, 1118, 1147, 1167, 1189, 1297, 1249, 1259.

THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYL

to know the real truth, such as I now give you, and that, too, on my own suggestion, without any intimation from Gen. Sickles. When this latter gentleman started to raise a regiment only, having no expectation or interest beyond such an organization, one of the first officers to whom his attention was called, and whom he selected as capable, was Col. Montgomery. The office for which he received the nomination was that of Lieut.-Col. Never, at any time, has any appointment been made by Gen. Sickles, or any election held by the Excelsion Regiment of Mr. Montgomery as Colorel. This gentleman, as is too sadly known to his friends, of which I claim to have been and still to be one, and a great weakness and an evil habit of intemperance, which at times totally unfits him for rational service. Gen. Sickles knew this from the first, and made the appointment of Mr. Montgomery as Lieut. Sin: George M. Dallas desires to represent the Hd District in the new Congress, vice E. Joy Morris, Poulstless be will preach from his own door that be service. Gen. Sickies knew this from the first, and made the appointment of Mr. Montgomery as Lleut.-Col. conditionally, expressing to him the hope that he would abstain from the evil thing which all temperance men like yourself abhor. Nevertheless, notwithstanding this caution and condition, Col Montgomery gave ways at several times to such excesses as led him to

is as good a Union man as Gen. Scott or A. Lincoln— as he preached from the same epot, in 1844, that he was as good a Tavin-of-'42 man as Henry Clay. Doubtless, if elected, he will be as true to the declaration as then.

When he had the power of saving that tariff, he

reached it with the easting vote.

If elected now, he will vote to crush the Union.

Traitor blood is never parified, as is proved by two
of Pen sylvania's favories cons. Traitor blood is never process.

of Pen sylvania's favorable to Pennsylvania and the
Let union men favorable to Pennsylvania and the
whole Union support Henry C. Carry.

PROTECTION.

FIRES.

"On Tuesday morning about 6j o'clock Officers Halle-ran and Phillips of the mounted (Harlem) police discov-ered a fire in the kitchen of the Club Hosse near the corner of Eighth avenue and One-hundred-ant-thirtycorner of Eighth avenue and One-hundred-and-thirty-first Street, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames has wreet, and succeeted in extragrishing the names before much damage was sustained. From a partial investigation into the origin of the fire, the officers are of the opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter in charge.

Markets-Reported by Telegroph.

Turkets—Reported by Telegroph.

Cancago, June 18.—Floura dull and heavy. Where firm, and declined 204c., sales at 65,00%. for No. 1. 54,25% for No. 2. in store. Conn quiet at 215c., in store. Receivers 1.600 bits, Flouri 14,000 bushels Where, 101,000 bushels Where, 2000 bushels. Flouri 14,000 bushels Where, 2000 bushels. Corn. Fragionis firm at 75c. for Wheet to Bushelo. Exchange on New York § Pean discount for Gold.

Buyyalo, June 12.—Floura in moderate dewand. Where firmer and in good demand; sales of 50,000 bush at 306 for Mo. 2 Chicago Spring; 225 for choice No. 1 do., 11202b. for Milwarkee Club. Cons. firm; sales of 50,000 bush at 306 for Milwarkee Club. Cons. firm; sales of 50,000 bush at 306 for White, sales for Gold.

Albany, June 12.—Floura dull and lower. Where did sales of 20,000 bush, at 45c. for Western Milked, after said in sales of 20,000 bush. at 45c. for Western Milked, after said in 16s, and 44c. for 5,000 bush. mostly on p frame terms, and me, for this good Whiten, 100 bush at 16c. Received by Contral Radicals of 20,000 bush. mostly on p frame terms, and me, for this good Whiten, 100 bits at 16c. Received by Contral Radicals of 800 bush. Gold for Boston and the Ever, 7,521 bible. Floury 16d bias. On 100 bush 45c. for 5000 bush. Mostly on p frame terms, and me, for this good bush. Cava Francara steady flour, 16d, 500 bush. On 1 Milwarkee Club on private terms. Const. 30000c; bush sales 5,000 bush. Const. Cava Francara steady flour, 16d, 500 bush. Floury, 16,000 bush. Corn. Cava Francara steady flour, 16,000 bush. Floury, 16,000 bush. Corn. Cava Francara steady flour, 16,000 bush. Cova For the for the form of the form

Oats.
Currinyart, June 12.—Front: There is only a local demand.
Whita't, dull at 125c. Provisions: Nothing doing. Excusses
on New-York dull at § © cont. reported to the authorities, has been taken charge of by the Prize Commissioners, who will take testimony in regard to her in the usual form.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.—Corron irregular; asics, 25 belos, 25 belos, and 25 belos, an

THE HATTIE JACKSON.-The prize-vessel Hattie

The prisoner was indicted for being engaged in the slave-trade—a capital offense, punishable with death.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ERIE SLAVER CASE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUNE 18. - Bafore July Suipman.

The United States agt, Nathaniel Gordon.